





prays with those little girls who room with her." Her name is Catharine Brown; she is exceedingly modest and amiable, and though an Indian, very comely in her features. The labors of that dear and apostolic missionary, Mr. Gambould, in the Cherokee nation have been crowned with glorious success. He is of the Moravian fraternity, and has been in the nation eleven years. Charles R. Hicks, second chief of the whole Cherokee tribe, is one of that dear missionary's spiritual children. His second name is Renatus (born again) given him in baptism, by Mr. Gambould. Mr. Hicks has been a professor of the religion of Jesus about four years, and has most satisfactorily supported the Christian character. He has probably more influence in the nation, than any other man in it; and he longs much for missionaries to visit his benighted brethren and teach them the way of life.

#### NEW-YORK TRACT SOCIETY.

FOR THE BOSTON RECORDER.  
Extracts from the Sixth Annual Report of the New-York Religious Tract Society, Feb. 1848.

At an early meeting of the Board, measures were adopted to augment the patronage which had been bestowed, with so sparing a hand, upon this important and useful institution. A Circular Address, explaining the objects of the Society, and urging upon Christians the importance of contributing to its funds, was ordered to be printed, and to be generally distributed among many of the religious congregations in this city; and each member of the Board was directed to promote the object, so far as practicable, by his own personal exertions. In consequence of the measures pursued, we have added to our ordinary funds about Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and have gained an accession of about One Hundred and Fifty to our list of annual contributors: a result which, although not equal to our wishes, has excited our gratitude, and enabled us to extend our operations beyond their former limits.

In the last Report it was mentioned, that a correspondence had been opened with a respectable gentleman in New-Orleans, on the subject of distributing French and Spanish Tracts among the inhabitants of Louisiana. It was also mentioned, that although the Board were convinced that great good might result from the distribution of such Tracts in that district of country, yet they felt constrained, by the state of their funds, to relinquish the measure, at least for the present. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction we have now to announce to the Society, that in the course of the year, donations have been received, for this express object, to the amount of One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars; and that we have ordered the printing of twenty thousand Spanish, and fifty thousand French Tracts. The whole number of the Spanish, and five thousand of the French Tracts, have already issued from the press.

An opportunity having lately offered, of sending to a gentleman of this city, now in St. Jago, in Chili, for gratuitous distribution in that destitute part of the continent. One hundred of the Spanish Tracts have also been sent to the island of Cuba; and a quantity in both languages will be transmitted to New-Orleans by the earliest conveyance.

In this new department of their operations, the Board ascribe much of their success, under the guidance of a superintending Providence, to the liberality of a worthy and respectable American now residing in Paris. This gentleman, while on a visit last spring to his native country, expressed his strong conviction of the importance of distributing Religious Tracts in their own language among the French and Spanish population of Louisiana and of other parts of the continent, by commencing a subscription for the object with the sum of Fifty Dollars. It is due to our own feelings, as well as to the distinguished liberality of this gentleman, to add, that on leaving this city, he gave written instructions to his agent here, to present to this Society fifty dollars annually for the five succeeding years. The first annuity was received from the agent in the month of May. We cannot but indulge the hope, that this generous example may not be lost upon opulent Christians in this religious and charitable community.

The Tracts on hand at the commencement of the year, amounted in number to 17,650. In the course of the year, the Managers have printed 180,000; viz. 155,000 English, 5000 French, and 20,000 Spanish.

During the last year 66,220 Tracts have been sold, and 8,880 have been drawn from the Depository, by members of the Society, for gratuitous distribution.

Of the numbers sold, 15,950 were purchased by individuals, and 50,270 by societies.

The Managers have cause to regret that much more has not been accomplished by their exertions, during the period of six years. They derive however, no small satisfaction from the fact, that they have proceeded as far in the labor committed to their charge, as the restricted means with which they have been furnished, would permit. It is also a pleasing circumstance, that both the amount of their funds and the extent of their operations have been annually increasing; and under this view of the subject, they have reason in the emphatic language and the fervent spirit of Paul, to thank God, and take courage.

A letter, dated on the 20th of the last month, gives a very interesting account of the efficacy of Religious Tracts in the reformation of the father of a family and two of his sons. The father, it appears, is more than 60 years of age; and for thirty years he had been, not only profane and dishonest, but also an habitual and confirmed drunkard. His sons, brought up in indo-

lence and early trained to vice, had become as depraved as their father, and like him, obtained their subsistence by pilfering the property of their neighbors. Within the last year, however, they have happily abandoned their intemperate and vicious habits. They, who were formerly "awfully profane, and consequently despisers of every thing sacred," have become serious and punctual attendants upon the duties of the sanctuary; have instituted "family worship" at home; and have "publicly led in prayer, on several occasions, at a society in their neighborhood." Among the external fruits of their reformation, their dwelling, which was formerly the abode of "poverty and of wretchedness," has become the habitation of "industry, neatness, economy and comfort." The striking and happy change in the circumstances and the moral character of this family, is ascribed, "under the blessing of God," principally to "the perusal of Religious Tracts."

A letter from Mrs. Goodwin, Secretary of the Female Tract Society in Raleigh, (N. C.) was received in the month of July, accompanied with an order for the purchase of about 4700 Tracts. A second order, to the same amount, was subsequently received. In the first letter, the Secretary informs us, that the Society she represents had distributed during the year about 12,000 Tracts. "There have been," she adds, "five Female Tract Societies established in this State, since the formation of ours. So rapidly has the desire increased of doing something in the Lord's Vineyard. How strong the force of example! and how cautious should we be that our examples are such as God will own & bless."

From the "Savannah Religious Tract Society," the Board have received the generous and acceptable donation of One Hundred Dollars. The amount of this donation, which proved an important and seasonable relief to our funds, was enclosed in a friendly letter by the Rev. William B. Johnson, President of the Institution. In concluding our Report, we cannot omit to congratulate the Society, on the present sublime and auspicious aspect of the Christian world. Institutions for the promulgation of revealed truth are every where springing into life, and pursuing the great object of their existence, with uncontrolled and triumphant vigor. The friends of the Redeemer, in every quarter of the globe, are rising from their long slumbers; girding on the Christian armor; & "advancing from victory to victory," under the banners of the Cross. The multiplied & combined movements in the moral world appear to mark the approaches of that period, when the SAVIOUR OF MEN, assuming his legitimate authority, shall become the King of Nations as he is the King of Saints; when the blessing of his Gospel shall be acknowledged from the rising to the setting sun; and when all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.

Yes, Christian Brethren, the day of millennial glory will soon, we trust, dawn upon our sinful and benighted world. This desolate and barren wilderness will soon, in a moral sense, be clothed with the verdure, beauty, and bloom of Eden. Every valley shall soon be exalted, and every mountain and hill be made low: the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain: the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Soon shall the Seventh Angel sound; and the proclamation, issued in Heaven, shall be echoed through the earth—Alleluia, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth—the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

This stupendous revolution in the moral state of the world, although the work of an omnipotent hand, will doubtless, in some measure, be achieved through the instrumentality of human exertion. Perhaps the establishment of Sabbath Schools—perhaps the dissemination of Religious Tracts, the distribution of the Bible, the labors of faithful and pious Missionaries—perhaps the varied and vigorous combination of Christian effort, in this eventful age, are designed, under the control of the PRINCE OF PEACE, to subdue his enemies, and to prepare the way for his universal reign. Let the hope urge us forward, in our work of faith, with a purer love to the glory of his kingdom; and although the consummation of that glory may not be accomplished before we shall have been gathered to our fathers, yet we will indulge the expectation, that we shall, ere long, survey it from the Paradise on high. Let the hope inspire us with higher ardor, and prompt us to nobler resolution, in our hallowed enterprise: and, as there is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth on the earth, we will indulge the expectation, that we shall, ere long, participate in those holy transports which will pervade the celestial hosts, when, looking down from the realms of bliss, they shall behold this miserable abode of pollution and of servitude, transformed into a happy, repentant, and emancipated world.

During the past year, donations have been received to the amount of \$18 dollars 50 cents, for the general objects of the Institution, and to the amount of 155 dollars, for the express purpose of printing Tracts in the French and Spanish languages. Among the donations of the past year, we would mention particularly a pair of earrings, presented by a young lady of Greenwich, Connecticut, which were generously repaired for the Society without charge, and afterwards sold for four dollars. We state this fact as an example to other ladies, desiring them to recollect, that ornaments, which have become useless to themselves, may be productive of much benefit, if presented to an Institution like this.

[By the Treasurer's account, it appears that the receipts during the year, (including a previous balance of \$46, 17) for subscriptions, donations, and sales of Tracts, was \$1917, 09; and that the balance then in the Treasury was \$109, 07.]

#### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

A brief Sketch of the progress of Religion in the county of Oneida, (N. Y.) communicated for the Religious Intelligencer, by the Rev. Mr. GILLET, of Rome.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.  
SIR,—The friends of Zion rejoice in her prosperity. It is their hearts' desire and prayer to God, that sinners may be converted and saved. They often watch for the special appearing of the Lord, as they that watch for the morning. When religion revives, when the house of God is filled with attentive hearers, when sinners, who have been stupid, begin to inquire the way to heaven, Christians take encouragement to be more ardent in their prayers and active in their duties. Why should they not feel deeply interested? for there is joy in the presence of the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth.

The numerous accounts of religious revivals, published in your weekly paper, have unquestionably been cheering and comforting to the hearts of many Christians. Accordingly I send you a brief statement of the progress of religion in this county. Some time last fall, Florence, and Remsen, towns at a considerable distance from each other, neither of which ever enjoyed the stated administrations of the word, were favored with the special influences of the Holy Spirit. After the work began, they were visited by neighboring ministers, and received some benefit from missionary labors. Churches are now formed in these places, where they very much need the regular administrations of the word and ordinances of the gospel.

In October, it was evident, there was an increasing attention to the means of grace in Rome. Public worship on the Sabbath, and conference meetings became more interesting. Christians appeared animated, and had unusual enlargement in prayer. Since that time, about 40 have been hopefully brought out of darkness into marvellous light. These spiritual blessings have not fallen upon us like a sudden shower, but more like a gentle rain. We have encouragement to believe they continue to descend.

In Verona, a town adjoining this, the work of the Lord has been more extensive and powerful. It is hoped that 100 have been converted to Christ, since last Dec. Several are now enquiring the way to heaven with much solicitude. Mr. Brainard, the minister, will probably, at some future time, give you a particular account of this revival.

In Vernon, where the Rev. Calvin Bushnell has been settled six or seven years, without seeing any special fruit of his labors, there is now great attention to the word of God. The Holy Spirit appeared to descend more suddenly, and more powerfully upon this place, than either of those above mentioned. It is but a few weeks since these special manifestations of divine goodness commenced. Notwithstanding about 40, I have been informed, are hopefully made the subjects of grace.

Will not all who read this account, and feel interested in the prosperity of Zion, remember us in their prayers, and implore the continuance of divine favors? We know what a death-like stupor often follows revivals. We have heretofore tasted the wormwood and the gall. May the great Head of the church preserve us from backsliding, and never suffer us to be weary in well doing. Yours affectionately, Rome, April 24, 1818. MOSES GILLET.

#### REVIVAL IN OTISCO, (N. Y.)

From the Auburn (N.Y.) Recorder.

The rise and progress of religion, in any place, is always interesting to the friends of Zion. The church in this place, was organized May 3d, 1803, consisting of eleven members, all of whom are now living, and living here. In the three succeeding years, 30 were added. In 1807, 9—in 1808, 0—in 1809, 10—in 1810, 20—in 1811, 14—in 1812, 9—in 1813, 12—in 1814, 20—in 1815, 10—in 1816, 4—in 1817, 56. The writer of this sketch was ordained and installed Pastor of this church, June 22, 1808. The people have uniformly been attentive to the preaching of the word. Not a year, I believe, has passed away, without one or more hopeful conversions. The additions to the church, however, during the years 1815 and 1816, were just equal to the deaths and dismissions; so that for two years the church had no increase. These two years, were eminently years of darkness. The state of the society for part of the time, was peculiarly distressing. The professed people of God, to an alarming degree slumbered! Instead of honoring their dishonored profession! But in the midst of wrath, a gracious God remembered mercy! About the middle of the year 1816, some of the friends of Zion, I trust, began most sensibly to feel and lament her desolations; to feel and lament their own awful stupidity and departure from God. Their prayers and conversation were changed, and so changed, that I could not but feel, that even dry bones would soon begin to live. I sensibly felt my hands strengthened, and my heart encouraged. The last Thursday in February was observed by the church as a day of public fasting and prayer; we attended the sacramental supper in the evening. The congregation generally observed the day; the assembly was uncommonly large and solemn. In one section of the society, where a weekly prayer-meeting had been attended for months, conference and prayer-meetings became frequent, crowded and solemn. In this neighborhood, the revival evidently began. By the middle of May, some, in almost every family in the neighborhood were deeply impressed; and many, especially of our dear youth, in different sections of the society, began with deep concern, to enquire what they should do to be saved. During the months of May, June and July, many were evidently brought out of darkness into God's marvellous light. Since the

commencement of the revival, forty-seven have professed their faith in Christ. Twenty-five of the number are youths, the others, most of them are young married people. A goodly number who are hopelessly the subjects of grace, have not yet united with the church. During the revival, five have united with the Baptists. Hundreds for a while appeared to be deeply solemnized. But many who were evidently convicted, beheld and wondered, but did not repent! God in righteous judgment, is now evidently withholding the convicting and converting influences of the spirit. We have great reason to fear, that he is in wrath, concerning many said, they are joined to their idols, let them alone!!

But the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. To the saints it has been a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power. God has strengthened Zion; he has greatly enlarged her borders, and to him be all the glory. WM. J. WILCOX. Otisco, April 1, 1818.

#### REVIVAL IN OHIO.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, to the Editor of the Weekly Recorder, dated Hookstown, (Pa.) March 30, 1818.

"For some time previous to the late revival, religion appeared in statu quo. In June, 1815, I was providentially called to preach a sermon on the out skirts of the Flatts Congregation, at a place called Muchmore's Bottom, on the Ohio. This place, a few years ago, was noted as a place of great wickedness, and especially for the sin of Sabbath breaking; and the inhabitants scarcely ever attended sermon. At this time, however, it pleased the Lord to make his power in some degree to be felt, and unusual solemnity appeared in the audience. After sermon a proposal was made to me to preach in the neighborhood one week-day in every month; which I have done ever since, and I trust not without effect. Since that time, six have been added to the church in this little Society, one of whom received baptism in adult age. Here, a praying society has since been formed, consisting of four praying members. In the other parts of my congregation nothing hopeful for some time appeared, except a decent attention. In Mill Creek Congregation an uncommon apathy appeared even among professors, until the time of our sacrament in September last. At times professors began to feel the want of the Divine presence; we therefore appointed a day to converse with applicants for privileges, and agreed to devote the day to social prayer, should none apply; and this was published in the congregation on the preparation Sabbath. At the time we had no knowledge of a single application; but to our astonishment and shame, (for we were sunk with unbelieving discouragement,) we found such a number of applicants, that we were kept conversing with them at the tent until evening, while the other members were uniting in prayer in the Meeting-house. At that time we admitted seventeen, of whom five were baptized at an advanced age. Since that time the appearance has continued to be favorable, and I trust the Lord is still working among us by his all-powerful grace. The work is entirely silent—a still small voice—and makes no other outward appearance than a solemn attention. Since the work began forty-one have been added to the church, thirty-five of whom were admitted during the last year, since the month of April. The Lord has done great things for us, and to him be all the praise."

#### NEW TRANSLATION.

[Our readers have probably observed in several late numbers of the Recorder, an Advertisement containing Proposals for publishing a New Translation of the Bible, by JOHN BELLAMY, author of the "History of all Religions." Several of our Subscribers have enquired of us whether by publishing these proposals we intend to recommend the New Translation, as possessing the high value which is attached to it in the prospectus, and as a proper substitute for the Version commonly in use. Our answer is, we do not; we merely published it as the advertisement of a bookseller, as had been previously done by the Evangelical Magazine and several similar works in London; and it is always understood that the responsibility of advertisements rests on the advertiser. We have never seen any part of Bellamy's Translation except the specimen contained in the advertisement. That specimen, we acknowledge, has not given us a very favorable impression of the talents, learning, fidelity, or "orthodoxy," of the Translator. In confirmation of these sentiments, a friend has requested us to republish the following comments on Bellamy's Translation by NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. addressed to the Editor of the Hampshire Gazette, and published in that paper of Wednesday last.]

I observe in the Recorder of the 14th of April, a proposal for the publication, in this country, of a new translation of the Scriptures, by John Bellamy, author of the "History of all Religions." This work is said to be dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who subscribed for six copies, and among the other subscribers, are the Queen, the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, and a numerous list of nobility and gentry.

There is something imposing in this parade of Royal patronage.—But however this species of patronage may assist the mechanic in vending his wares, it will require a very different species of authority and influence to give currency to a new version of the Scriptures. We are not accustomed to suppose, the Prince Regent and his brethren and sisters, nor the nobility in general, to be the best judges of the accuracy of a translation of Hebrew and Greek books. They may be civil and lib-

eral to an author or translator, vouching for the correctness of his work. It is an agreed point among grammarians, that a revision of the present version of the Scriptures, would be useful, as some might be corrected and many passages illustrated. But that the translation referred to the public, will not answer the purpose, is obvious from the specimens in the proposals, which consist of the select passages, exhibiting the difference between the old and new translations. are informed in the proposals that the author pledges himself, to offer, in his "full authority, from the original, the translation." There is an air of confidence in this pledge, which to my mind, is a defect of investigation, and the new translation of the select passages manifestly clearly that defect. My observations be limited to a few only of these passages.

#### COMMON VERSION.

Amos iii, 6. Shall evil be in the city, if the Lord hath not done it?

#### NEW VERSION.

Shall evil be in the city, and Jehovah hath not required it?

The new translation of this passage is to be at variance with the whole tenor of the context—not will the original word, rendered *done*, in the common version, bear the sense of required, and to require, are senses radically different. The present version expresses the thought the Hebrew word rendered *done* in many passages, and perhaps in might be better rendered, *affirmed, claimed, or prepared*.

#### COMMON VERSION.

Gen vi, 6. And it repented the Lord, he had made man on the earth, and he grieved him at the heart.

#### NEW VERSION.

Yet Jehovah was satisfied that he made man on the earth; though he grieved himself at his heart.

The new translation of this passage undoubtedly wrong; and the error, case as in others, proceeds from a misunderstanding of the primary sense of the verb. The first is often rendered to fort or console. But the primary sense, is to excite, animate, give strength—and this verb in Syriac is to revive, to be roused or excited. The common version, "it repented the Lord" is not sufficiently accurate, although sense may be collected from it. The sense is, Jehovah was moved, agitated, that he had made man on earth; and he was exercised at his heart. The latter clause is sufficiently correct in the present version. In the new translation it is egregiously erroneous.

#### COMMON VERSION.

Gen. vi, 14. Make thee an ark of Gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark; and thou shalt pitch it within and without with pitch.

#### NEW VERSION.

Make for thee an ark of the wood of Gopher: apartments thou shalt make in the ark; there thou shalt expiate, within and without, by atonement.

The change of Gopher wood, to Noah's Ark, indicates that the translator sides "Gopher as the name of a wood, which is probably a mistake. This may be, the rendering of the last clause is as singular, as it is erroneous. The ark the translator mean by expiating ark within and without by atonement, it is to be presumed he does not mean Noah was commanded to make expiation for himself and family within and without. We read of atonement in the Levitical law for a house, an altar, &c. but never heard of this expiation for the ark before the deluge? Beyond all question old translation is correct. The besmearing of the ark with pitch was necessary for a similar practice still is to secure the seams of a ship and preserve the timber. The Hebrew word, rendered pitch, is the same as in the cognate dialects, the Arabic, Syriac and Arabic, and in some of the dialects, which are still living languages, the word has come down to modern times with the same signification—not pitch, but a bituminous substance then formerly used for the like purpose. It is evident and incontrovertible proof, the old version is correct.

#### COMMON VERSION.

Gen. xxxvii, 3. Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made a coat of many colors.

#### NEW VERSION.

Now Israel preferred Joseph before of his sons, for a successor of the eldership after him; and he made for him a vest of supplication.

What the translator means by a vest of the eldership, I cannot conceive. Does he mean that Israel intended Joseph to inherit his honors and estate in preference to his older brothers and for the son, made for him, a garment of a peculiar fabric? Where have we any authority such an opinion? Besides, the same word rendered eldership by the common version, is found in Gen. xlii, 20; and applied to Benjamin. Did Israel intend Benjamin also for a successor to the eldership? undoubtedly the new translation is correct in this particular, as it is in many other instances, where a coat of many colors is changed to a vest of supplication. What is intended by this vesture, I cannot conceive—the phrase is singular, and unintelligible.

Now it so happens that we find the Hebrew word, here rendered vest of supplication, in 2 Sam. xiii, 18, 19, where the word is explained. "And [David] had a garment of divers colors upon him, for with such robes were the king's daughters, who were virgins, apparelled." This also a vesture of supplication? No, it can be more obvious than the true meaning of the Hebrew word, in these passages, and the present translation is sufficient.







## POETRY.

## LINES

Occasioned by reading some remarks on the prospect of a Rupture with Spain.

Say! shall the crimson flag so lately furled,  
Once more float loosely o'er a groaning world?  
Shall the loud cannon belch its deathful roar,  
And slaughtered thousands welter in their gore?  
Shall heaven-born Peace on trembling pinions fly,  
To seek for shelter 'neath a distant sky?  
Shall the bird's blade with livid drops be dyed,  
And Mars triumphant o'er the scene preside?  
Shall the low widow's tears again descend,  
And Orphans mourn a Sire's untimely end?  
Detested War! Infatuation's child,  
How are thy votaries by thy spells beguiled?  
With mad ambition hear them rave around,  
TO ARMS! to arms the distant rocks resound;  
With thirst insatiate pant for human gore,  
And fiercely rush amid the clashing roar,  
Where bayonets jar, and glittering falchions gleam,  
And "licensed murder" blackens all the scene:  
E'en those who pray, "Oh! speed that happy morn,  
When glorious Peace shall every glade adorn,  
When useless lances into scythes shall bend,  
And the broad falchion in a ploughshare end!"  
When the great Prince of Peace descends to reign,  
And into one, unites all nations aim,  
When War's black horrors shall before them fly,  
And love and peace descend, and endless joy!"  
E'en those who thus approach the Almighty's throne,

Off catch the phrenzy by the breezes blown;  
E'en those who teach that man should meekly bend,  
And deign to think his bitterest foe his friend,  
Too oft with ardor catch the inspiring sound,  
Prolong the shout and spread it wide around;  
With martial zeal review the embattled plain,  
And feel war's mania thrill through every vein;  
Prompt to the fight, the lagging troops inspire,  
Arouse their passions, call forth all their fire;  
And point to glory on the ensanguined plain,  
As the chief prize held forth for mortal's aim;  
Call pride, ambition, envy, hatred, ire,  
Exalted virtues—Patriotism, fire—  
And with thy name, Oh! meek Religion, crown  
The blackest crimes, that demons spread around.  
Such are thy dark delusions, hated War,  
And thus do mortals urge thy crimson car:  
But shall Columbia's sons again advance,  
Rush to the field and hurl the thirsty lance,  
Thall "speculators" kindle wide the flame,  
And grovelling avarice feed on thousands slain;  
Shall the loud clamours of a restless throng  
Of venal voices urge the tide along,  
To that fell goal—destruction yawns beneath  
And swallows myriads in untimely death;  
Shall we, once more, renounce the charms of peace,

And bid the warblings of her lyre to cease;  
Command the drum's discordant strains to pour,  
And shout to hear the thundering cannons roar;  
View with fell joy our brothers press the plain,  
And glory o'er our fellow creatures slain;  
Forbid it heaven—Oh! may some guardian  
power,  
Still shield my country from so dark an hour;  
Let not the wreath of Peace, so soon decay,  
But may its laurels gild a distant day;  
May mild forbearance still her councils guide  
And wisdom o'er her every act preside,  
May every blessing still her sons attend,  
And may she still be every nation's friend.  
[Village Recorder.] EDWIN.

## MISCELLANY.

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the Washington City Gazette.  
Letters have been received from Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the agents of the American Colonization Society. They arrived in London in December, after a very boisterous passage, in which they narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of France. They were received in England with the greatest kindness and attention, and every facility given them for prosecuting their researches in Africa, by some of the most distinguished characters in that country. After procuring much valuable information in England, and obtaining letters to the governor of Sierra Leone, and other establishments in Africa, they sailed for that country early in February. The following are extracts from their letters:—

Extract of a letter dated London, Dec. 30, 1817.

"Of the fifty-five days which have elapsed since our appointment as your agents, ten were spent in the United States; thirty on the Atlantic; ten in France; and five have passed since our arrival in England. You will see that we are just entering on the active duties of our agency. Though some delay has been inevitable, we have not loitered. Our passage across the Atlantic was very short. The nineteenth evening after we left the Capes of the Delaware, soundings were obtained at the entrance of the British channel. Our end seemed to be within our reach; but a terrific gale, which began on the evening of the 7th of December, taught us the fallacy of our hopes. Land had not become visible, and the thick clouds had prevented any accurate observation for some days. Both our latitude and longitude were doubtful when the gale began the Capt. judged it prudent to put back to sea a few hours. Eighteen hours after, when the violence of the gale had not abated; when the sea raged, and the soundings continually diminished; when it seemed impossible to retrace our path with a hope to ride out the tempest, the masts were ordered to be cut away, and the anchors to be cast. In a short time our large new cables were discovered by the rocks, and the ship was at the mercy of the winds, without masts, sails, or anchors. Our worthy Capt. said that he had done all in his power for our safety, but that we were lost; the ship could not survive the tempest. A long reef of rocks soon appeared before us, frightfully dashing the waves into the air. At this spectacle, our Capt. said, we have but a few minutes more in this world; then hastily stepping into the boat astern, attended by his little sons, and a skilful sailor, he, with a hatchet, cut the cordage of the boat, and she was driven away. We saw them a moment and saw them no more. Through the mercy of God, without human foresight, and to our utter astonishment, a current in the sea carried the ship around the point of the rocks. They were supposed to be at the western extreme of the island of Guernsey. Confiding in that power which gave us this signal deliverance, we succeeded the third day after in entering the harbor of St. Maes in France. After a detention of four days in quarantine, we arrived in London by the way of Havre and Southampton in

twelve days. Both in France and in England we have been uniformly treated with civility and kindness. We have already had interviews with several of the principal gentlemen to whom our letters were addressed. They have received us with much cordiality, and view the objects of the American Society with sentiments of enlarged benevolence."

Extract of a letter dated London, Jan. 17, 1818.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, has been in the country for several weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to his Royal Highness on our behalf, to inquire whether he would prefer having the letter transmitted to him in the country, or wait for a personal interview in town. He appointed an hour this day, when he would be in town, and would see us in person. Mr. Wilberforce attended us to Gloucester House. His Royal Highness entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the United States, the number and situation of the people of color, our courts of judicature, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the Society, we put into his hands a printed copy of its constitution, together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which, he shewed himself, by his words and countenance, to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. Wilberforce engaged to be a medium of its safe transmission. He added, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our route, and that the African Institution would then know better in what manner they could aid the American Society. In the mean time he requested that in our communication to the American Society we would take notice of his having received the letter of the American President, and to make assurances of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs, which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. Mr. Wilberforce has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary. His lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution and designs of the American Society. He cast his eye at our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the governor of Sierra Leone and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage and assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast.

Mr. Wilberforce has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a Christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayer to the Preserver of Men, that he would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse abroad divine knowledge. In some future letters, we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favors which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shewn themselves "ready to every good work," disregarding distinctions of nation, land, or color."

EXTRACT. London, Jan. 28, 1818.

"In opposition to opinions now circulated in the United States, the colony at Sierra Leone was never more flourishing. Its internal government is regularly administered; its power fears no assault from the native tribes, and its influence contributes much to the civilization of the adjacent country. Measures are adopted for the education, Christian instruction, and internal improvements of the colony, which must be attended with the happiest results. Its population exceeds ten thousand."

For the Boston Recorder.

In the prosecution of the late war, a great amount of military articles, such as guns, pistols, swords, clothing, and others of minor consequence, were purchased and used by individuals, a considerable proportion of which are by the peace we now enjoy rendered useless to the proprietors; some of whom, in a pecuniary point of view, were grievously burdened in procuring them; and who herein find an apology for doing nothing, or less than they have a heart to do, in affording pecuniary aid to the great benevolent institutions which are powerfully and successfully operating to ameliorate the condition of the human family.

Such I believe is already the change in public sentiment in regard to peace and war, that not only those who sustained war expenses without pecuniary embarrassment—but also those who did not, will, as donations, most cheerfully part with the martial weapons and dress which they hold as useless and decaying property, in the present peaceful condition of the world, if any Peace Society or other benevolent society will make known to the public, that its funds can probably thereby be essentially increased, and of consequence its operations extended.

I have been prompted to make the above communication, because I hold several of the articles mentioned therein—which are in a good state of preservation—have been used to further military operations, which I am desirous of placing at the disposal of some Peace Society, which shall cause them to operate in a manner diametrically opposed to that for which they were originally constructed. My object in part would be attained, if the articles were disposed of by myself for money, and the avails presented to some Peace Society; but as I have reason to believe there are many circumstances like myself, have thought that a plan should be suggested that would invite their co-operation, and by method augment the sum total of good. "PHILO PACIFICUS." Hartford, (Conn.) May 4th, 1818.

## PEACE SOCIETIES.

A Branch of the Massachusetts Peace Society, has been formed at Jaffrey, N. H. Letters from Pennsylvania and North-Carolina, afford reasons for expecting that Peace Societies will be formed in those States.—Friend of Peace, No. 12.

## LITERARY.

Messrs. James Eastburn & Co. of N. York, have recently published a new work, entitled—"The Resources of the United States of America; or a View of the Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Financial, Political, Literary, Moral and Religious capacity and character of the American People."—By JOHN BRISTED.

This work is divided into chapters in the following manner. Chap. 1. Territory, Agriculture, population and navigable capacity of the U. States.—2. Commerce.—3. Manufactures.—4. Finance.—5. Government, policy and laws.—6. Literature.—7. Habits, Manners, and Character.—Conclusion.—Present State of Europe." The author, it will be apparent, has gone over very interesting ground, and it is no more than justice to say, that he has collected a mass of important information on the various subjects which he discusses.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Bristed takes notice of the opinions which various writers, particularly foreigners, have expressed with regard to this country—the works of several of which he treats with merited severity. In opposition to such writers, he expresses himself in the following manner—"The United States possess prodigious physical capabilities of wealth and greatness, in a home territory spread out to an enormous extent, and fertile in most of those productions which administer to the necessities and gratifications of man; in navigable rivers, capacious and convenient ports, and the Atlantic main, which connects them with the other portions of the world. All these advantages brought into exercise, by the spirit and perseverance of an intelligent & enterprising people, afford the means and facilities of acquiring ample power and permanent strength. Indeed, the whole aspect of Nature here, in America, has a direct tendency to enlarge and elevate the mind of the sensible and refined spectator. Little are the feelings of that being to be ascribed, whose heart does not swell with sublime emotions when he sees with what a bold and magnificent profusion the living God has scattered the great works of his creation in this quarter of the globe; on how vast and awful a scale of grandeur He has piled up the mountains, spread out the valleys, planted the forests, and poured forth the floods."

It is not practicable in a notice of this kind, to do justice to the merits of a work like the present. It embraces too many subjects, and these of great magnitude, for a newspaper paragraph. The task must be left to be fulfilled by the professed critic, or by individuals for their own satisfaction. We have not a doubt that Mr. Bristed's book will be considered as an important and valuable addition to the literature of our country; and that men of all classes will find themselves indebted to him for the extensive collection of materials which he has furnished for their amusement and instruction.

(N. Y. D. Adr.)

## THE FRIEND OF PEACE, No. 12.

Is just published by J. T. Buckingham, Boston. Contents.—Example of a just and necessary War.—Review of Dr. Franklin's account of War.—Review of the Trial by Jury compared with War.—Horror of War at Leipzig, 1813.—Loss of Lives in the late War.—On compensation to Sufferers by War.—Sentiments borrowed from the American Society for Colonizing the free People of Color.—Three letters addressed to Christian Ladies.—Review of an awful explosion.—Imperial Policy.—Extract from Paradise regained.—Obituary.—Editorial Note.—Interesting Facts.

The unspeakable importance of promoting and cultivating Peace and preventing future Wars, and the hope of finally obtaining this great object, must make welcome every rational and probable means, adapted to that end. Such we trust are the periodical numbers of the Friend of Peace. Even those who read only for amusement and to fill up time, must be agreeably entertained, by the variety, pathos & philanthropy, pervading every page.

## VIOLENT AND SINGULAR OUTRAGE.

London, March 18.—About half past 3 o'clock last Sunday morning, as the Rev. Mr. Matthias was celebrating mass, at the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, Spanish place, Manchester-square, London, and had his hands uplifted before the altar, saying the Lord's prayer, a middle aged person, respectfully dressed, entered the chapel, and making his way through the congregation, who were on their knees at the time, in the act of supplication, he got up to the railing before the altar, with a naked sword in his hand, which he brandished over his head. He jumped over the railing and made several cuts across the hands and arms of Mr. Matthias, who retreated backwards to the sanctuary, still followed by the assassin. The alarm brought the Rev. Mr. Gandolph, out of the sanctuary to his assistance, and prevented his being murdered. The congregation were thrown into such consternation, that they were momentarily deprived of the power of acting, until an Irish laborer ran to the assistance of Mr. Gandolph, and seizing the sword, wrested it from the assassin's grasp, while Mr. Gandolph cut his sword belt, and took it from him. The villain was secured and taken into the sanctuary, where he was kept in safe custody. The Rev. Mr. Matthias again returned to the altar all over blood, with his hands and arms cut desperately; but still, with the greatest fortitude, he concluded the celebration of the mass, after which he was taken home, (fainting from loss of blood) to his house in Adam street. We are happy to learn that none of the wounds are mortal, and that there are strong hopes of his recovery. After prayers the assassin was given into the hands of the police, who conveyed him to Mary-le-bone watch-house, for security. On his arrival at the watch-house, he was searched; nothing was found on him but a pen-knife, which he readily delivered up. After he was secured in the watch-house, he was visited by some of the clergymen, to learn who he was, or what his motive could be, when it was ascertained that he was a gentleman of property, residing in Cumberland street, New-road, and that he left home that morning about half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of going to chapel. It is supposed that the unfortunate man committed the act in a state of insanity, as it could not be premeditated, it not being known who was to officiate at divine service, that morning, and the attack might have been made on any other person. Several of his friends visited him in the course of Sunday.

## WONDERFUL DELIVERANCE.

The following extraordinary fact is recorded on a tomb-stone at Green Bay, in the island of Jamaica:—"Here lieth the body of H. Gooding, Esq. who departed this life at Port Royal, Dec. the 23d, 1739, aged 80 years. He was born at Mount Polo, in France, but left that kingdom for his religion, and came to settle in this island, where he was swallowed up in the great earthquake in 1692, but by Divine Providence was, by another violent shock, thrown up into the sea; at which at that time ran mountains high, and miraculously saved himself by swimming, until by force of the waves he was driven near the land, where he was rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a small vessel, and again safely landed. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him, and much lamented at his death.—Peace to his manes."—London p.

## ROYAL COURTSHIP.

The Duke of Clarence (third son of the British King) has requested the assent of the Prince Regent, to his marriage with Miss Wickham, a British subject, and one of the richest heiresses in the United Kingdom. This has been refused by the Prince Regent; with, at the same time, an intimation, that his assent would be given to an union with a royal princess of any foreign protestant House; and the Duke has made an offer, by a special messenger, of an alliance with a youthful Princess of Rome.

IRELAND.—It is now a considerable time since the serious attention of Christians in Britain, has been turned to IRELAND. Societies have since been multiplying there, and the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour has found its way to many a dark and benighted corner of our country; among others, is the Religious Book Society, established in Dublin, on 26th December, 1813. A subscription of 5s. per annum constitutes a member, and a donation of 2l. 10s. a member for life. Since its commencement, this Society has been the means of circulating in Ireland upwards of 3000 Bibles and Testaments, and about 102,000 Religious Tracts & Books.—Evang. Mag.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The Essex Agricultural Society met at Topfield on Wednesday last, when an Address of the President, the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, (who was unavoidably absent attending his duty as a Councillor) was read.—"The subjects of this learned, elegant and perspicuous address," says the Salem Gazette, "we understand were domestic Animals, or the live stock of a farm; Green Food, comprehending Carrots, the Great Beet or Mangel Wurzel, the Swedish Turnip, and Indian Corn plants while abounding in sweet juices; Ripened Indian Corn, and Wheat; which he treated in the manner of a scientific and practical farmer, and greatly to the satisfaction of the Members who attended the meeting."—Cent.

## RAISING TURKIES.

From the New-Brunswick Times.  
In casting my eyes over the Times of last week, I saw a small paragraph relating to young Turkeys, the substance of which was, to take from the nest all the first eggs. This may be a good plan in preserving the chick, but it would at the same time, force the hen to leave her nest, which would be almost as bad.

Now my plan would be, and has been, for these some years past, to immerse the young chick in cold water immediately on its leaving the shell—this will effectually preserve it from both the rickets and the reather. I am also fully convinced that this would be a much better mode of raising Turkeys than the former, as in that case by removing one evil you would incur another.

Last year by way of experiment, and to prove whether this process would answer, I put one Turkey egg with ten Duck eggs under one hen, in due time they were hatched. I immediately plunged the young Turkey under water, and left it in that wet state with the hen; afterwards I removed them to a small pond of water, to and from which the young Ducks were continually running, by this means exposing the Turkey to wet and cold; yet the Turkey did better, grew faster, than any of the rest, and I often saw it wade in the water, up to its knees, after the young Ducks. This, I should suppose would be a sufficient proof, that the tender constitution of the Turkey may be rendered strong and robust enough to endure the sudden change of heat and cold.—When there is a long storm, care should be taken that the Turkeys be kept dry.

## WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Messrs Blythe, Fishback and Cunningham, of this town, and the Rev. Mr. Wallace of Paris, have, by the contributions of Ladies belonging to their respective congregations, been constituted members for life of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society. Ever since the first promulgation of Christianity, females have displayed a peculiar attachment to the cause of the Saviour, and by their justly extensive and powerful influence, essentially contributed to the success of the gospel throughout the world. We hail with pleasure these pledges of their zeal in behalf of an institution, so eminently calculated to do good, as the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society.—Lexington Monitor.

A fire at Philadelphia destroyed a Stable & Tavern. The house of Peni, venerable by having been his residence, and known as the place of meeting of the first Continental Congress, was rendered untenable.

The Methodist Meeting-house in Baltimore, was in great danger from the fire in Mr. Mott's stables, near it. The fire repeatedly reached the neighboring buildings, but was checked by the ardor of the fire companies who did their duty.

## DEATHS.

Died in Lisbon, Baron Onatola, Farmer General of Tobacco, who has left property to the amount of 15,000,000 forins. According to the directions of his will, his coffin was covered with gold, and fastened with a gold lock, the key of which, also of gold, has been delivered to his next of kin.

At Manchester, England, on the first of February, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends. His death was awfully sudden; he had gone in as good health as usual to the meeting-house, where he had not remained long before he sunk down and instantly expired, in the presence of his wife, who was so overwhelmed with grief, by this sudden calamity, that she died on the 24th.

In Shawneetown, Indiana, Gen. Thomas Posey. He greatly distinguished himself during the revolutionary contest, particularly at the assault of Stony Point, under the command of the gallant Wayne, being the first man who mounted the walls. He has since held many important stations in the civil list of the U. S. He was a Senator in Congress for some time from the State of Louisiana, and afterwards the territorial Governor of Indiana.

In Ohio, Mr. John McDonald, in the 90th year of his age. His wife died about 18 months since. They had lived together 65 years.

In Cohasset, on the 8th inst. Mr. John Wheelwright, in the 99th year of his age.

In Weston, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Washington Pierce, aged 37.

In the decease of Deacon SALISBURY, of Boston, the 2d inst. though his years were many, society, friendship, an extensive family, and the Church of Christ, have abundant cause to weep. His mental energies were but little impaired, and his active usefulness was conspicuous to the very moment of that attack, which carried him to the chamber of sickness, and confined him to the bed of pain, of languishing and death. His religion, of which he was an early professor, was of a kind "retired, yet substantial, elevated in its principles, yet chiefly discernible in the moral regulation of the heart and life by the precepts of the Gospel." Through the whole of his sickness, though at times his sufferings were acute and protracted, his patience and devout submission were uninterrupted, and his chief thoughts were on the concerns of his soul. The early cloud gradually dispersed, and, as the offspring of humble faith in a Divine Saviour, his last days were filled and brightened with a hope, which the world could neither impart, disturb, nor destroy.—Gaz.

## Academy in Milton.

MISS E. WADSWORTH, informs her friends and the public, that her Academy in Milton, is opened for the reception of young ladies.—She pledges herself to make every effort in her power to advance the moral and literary improvement of her pupils. She instructs in all the various solid branches of education. Also, in plain and ornamental Needle-work, Drawing, Painting, &c. Reference to the Rev. S. Gile, Messrs. Henderson Inghes, and S. H. Babcock, or to E. Wadsworth, at her Academy. Milton, May, 1818.

## HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

HOMES & EUSTIS, No. 24, Broad Street, have received, per ships Liverpool, Ware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, viz. Locks of all kinds; Thumb Latches; Buttons, an extensive variety; Spectacles, old sights; Commodore Knives, some elegant; Gilks Shoes, Buckles, &c.; Knives and Forks; Penknives; Buttons; Scissors; Razors, some very superior; Sickles; Plane Irons; Chains; Files; Cast Steel Cross Cut Saws, &c. &c. (L) Blistered Steel, warranted. Which are now opening and are offered on liberal terms, for cash or credit.

## HARD WARE.

HOMES, HOMER & BONNER, No. 21, Street, have received per ships Milo, Liverpool Packet and Falcon, an assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on good terms for credit.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW, ELEGANT AND CHEAP. JOSIAH BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 1, Hill, have on hand one of the best sorts of PAPERS and BORDERS, in this town, of American, French, English and Italian manufacture, which they offer for sale, at very prices.

AMERICAN.—A complete assortment of qualities and prices. At the business of turning is done under their immediate inspection, they can with confidence recommend them as being equal to any made in this town, and the color to be equal in durability, French and English. They make persons agreeable to the generous old fashion, putting in each roll 10 sheets of 34 yds, which makes them contain about one third more than French rolls.

FRENCH.—Just received a fresh assortment among them, Monuments of Paris, View of River Bosporus, Cook's Voyages, Picturesque, English Gardens, Italy, and a great many low priced.

Elegant Satin striped Papers, with Borders to match—Landscapes and figures do—Plain Papers, all qualities and colors—Fire board Papers.

ENGLISH.—Handsome small figure ground, with cloth Borders, silk do—Plain colors.

INDIA.—Gold and silver flowered Papers, one set in particular, very elegant. Purchasers are invited to call and see, and they are assured they shall find the low as at any other store in town, whatever traders, & those who buy to sell again, by the case, at the lowest wholesale prices.

## Earthen, Glass &amp; China Ware.

## NORCROSS &amp; MELLE.

HAVE on hand, 782 packages of GLASS, & CHINA WARE, the price of which they have received by the Liverpool, George Porter, and other late arrivals. Liverpool, among which are a variety of valuable articles of the newest pattern. With 150 assorted Crates, put up for the country trade.

Ware repacked as usual, in the best and on terms as good as can be obtained. May 5.

## PARTNERSHIP.

ELIAS MAYNARD, would inform his customers, that he has taken in future be transacted under the firm of MAYNARD & NOYES.

Who will keep constantly for sale, Cornhill, an extensive assortment of MEDICINES, together with a great number of other articles usually sold by Druggists, assure Physicians and the public, that their intention to keep their assortment complete, every article of the first quality, may favor them with their patronage. One of the firm may always be found, Shop, night and day, to wait on those who Physicians' Prescriptions will receive attention, and the request of the Boston Association be complied with.

## ANDREW ELLISON.—T.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, public, that he continues to carry on business at No. 4, Cornhill-square, opposite of State-street; being a little more removed from the noise and bustle of the front, finds it to pay more personal attention to any may be favored with in the line of his business, and hopes to a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore met with. N. B.—All articles generally carried on the above business kept on hand, viz. Broadclothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves, &c. &c.

## BANGOR BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANGOR BANK have opened the instalment of Twenty-Five Dollars each of the Capital Stock of said Bank to be paid before the first day of June next. Bangor, April 29, 1818. E. ADAMS.

## FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

FOR sale at the Recorder-Office, 25 cents, a DISCOURSE, delivered at the funeral of Mrs. SARAH S. STORRS, wife of Mr. S. STORRS, by DANIEL HENTON, at the Fourth Church in Bridgewater.

## WILLIAMS'S ANATOMICAL EXHIBITION.

THE Anatomical Preparations of W. Williams, are open at the Exhibition, displays all the most important parts of the human body. This noble work is the production of years' study and labor, and may be seen at the Exhibition, Court Street, Scollay's Buildings, Court Street, at the house of Gardner Green, Esq.—Admission 9, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price 50 cents.

## MR. BURR'S BEACON-STREET SCHOOL.

IN which are taught Reading, Grammar, English Grammar, Greek, &c. is open for the reception of scholars every Monday during term time. Pleasant Accommodations for Board, Reference to Rev. Dr. Huntington, or Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury.

## A Gentle House in the City.

TO be let, situated on the Cambridge Phillips Academy, and the Cambridge Institution. Inquire of S. Farrar. Andover, April 30, 1818.